## The Times-Dispatch

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THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1905.

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City subscribers should notify the Circulation Department ('Phone 38)

If you write, please give city address as well as out-of-town address.

#### GOOD CHEER FOR TO-DAY.

Look not mournfully into the Pas It comes not back again. W. improve the present; it is thine. without fear, and with a manly heart

## The Folly of Obstruction.

Why does Alderman A. Beirne Blair se energetically second Councilman Morgan Mills's effort to pass the Mills bill over the Mayor's veto? What is the motive that makes these representatives elected by the people use every stratagem

The reason assigned is that to allow Mayor's veto to stand will make hin Sictator-but will it?

By the Constitution of the State and charter of the city, the Mayor is given Common Council or Board of Aldermen tive. If the exercise of this constitutional privilege is to be regarded as a high handed usurpation of power, the Mayo will be reduced to a mere ministerial tions and tamely approve the action of Mayor exercised his constitutional privilege and vetoed, and thereby made it necessary for the Council and Board of Alderman to muster a two-thirds vote That was nearly three months ago. Since that time the supporters of the Mills bil have used every stratagem of fillbustering to override the Mayor's veto and people of flichmood have waited patientwhile a struggle that smacks more of personal vanity than a desire to serve the public has been waged upon the Mayor by the leading supporters of the

Mills ordinance. If the Mills ordinance is fairly conwith regard to the welfare of this community, why have not the supporters of that ordinance been able to gain at and Board of Aldermen in three months;

Again, if Messrs, Mills and Blair are satisfied with the justice and unimpeachable fairness of their present position, opposing members to pass another ordin rors in the lines of the Mills ordinance in their lines or they do not. If they do. why do they promise to change these lines by a later ordinance, if only the Council will enact the Mills ordinance as it stands? If they do not believe in the ordinance for which they are sponsors, why do they further delay and stubborn ly prevent action which is demanded by every consideration of morals, business

What mystic virtues have the Mills lines that they cannot be departed from? And why do Mr. Mills and Mr. Blair steadfastly refuse any compromise save on the condition that the Mills ordinance be first enacted?

The time has come for this sort of

foolishness to cease. The welfare of this community is para mount to any picayune desire to mullify the Mayor's veto. Continued failure to reach a fair compomise at the end of three months' unsuccessful effort to adopt the Mills ordinance will put the sur porters of that ordinance in an attitude of stubborn resistance to any plan o expansion that does not accord with their own personal desires.

In every such question the welfare of the people and not the plans or promises of individual members ought to be chief consideration.

If the supporters of the Mills ordinance will accept the situation as it is, there is every indication that the Committee

The Editor and His Mission, We publish in unother column an edi torial from the Milwaukee Journal, in which it is claimed that the editor of a newspaper is the representative of the people as much so as if he had been elected to the office of editor by the

That is interesting, but it is misleading. In one sense an editor is the representative of the people, or should be, but not as though he had been elected by vote of the people. It would be a sad day for journalism if editors held their post by popular vote, for there would then be no such thing as an independent editor. He would train with the crowd and never express a view that was no popular. Our Milwaukee contemporary does not mean, of course, that an editor should be that sort of a "representative of the people;" on the contrary, it says that "the editor must make his appeal to the best that is in the people, and be true to the best that is in himself." Quite so, but if he were elected, he would be a demagogue and give the people the doctrine they wanted, whether or not in his

opinion it was good for them. In another part of the article the Sen tinel denounces the editor who holds that a newspaper has as much right, morally, to champion the cause of some special and selfish interest for pay, as a lawyer has to plead the cause of his client for a fee.

That proposition is so base that it is not to be discussed in the company of decent newspaper men. But when an editor "espouses" some cause of the people which he knows to be wrong or illadvised, and all because he may curry favor with the people and sell his paper, is he not practically on all fours with the editor who sells his opinion to an individual or a corporation? And if an editor will sell his opinion to the people for subscriptions, will he not also sell it to an individual or a corporation or a political clique, if he can get his price, and not be found out? For our part, we have more respect for the editor who boldly proclaims that his editorial columns are for sale than for the editor who poses for righteousness and vaunts himself as the great champion of popular rights, and all for the sake of selling his wares. The one is at least straightforward in his business methods; the other is a hypocrite for the price of his hypoc-

Vot this important fact the judicious editor must always keep well in mind: In order to have influence with the people, he must keep on terms with them, and in their welfare. He must get close to the heart of the people, and show genuine sympathy with them in all just grievances. If he stands afar off and shows that he is out of touch with them, he may preach sound doctrine every day, but the people will not heed. his paper. That is the most difficult task of the honest editor to tell the people disagreeable truths; to advocate that which is not popular, and yet to induce It requires more tact and discretion than it does to be President of the United

As to the Safety of Fast Trains. The recent wreck of the well known rwentieth Century flyer at Mentor, U. raised the interesting question as to the relative safety of very fast trains. The instinctive and unthinking verdict of the average man would probably be that the risk of acident varies directly with the speed of the train; but the more matured opinion of the American press is on the whole opposed to this view. In regard to the Mentor wreck, the newspapers were almost unanimous in believing that i

would have happened no less inevitably

to a slower train. Taking the decaliment of this train as a text, the Scientific American, indeed, has formulated the proposition that fas trains are actually safer than slow ones and has defended this opinion with ability, tehnical skill, and plainly stated reasons. In view of the fact that this much other comment that the incident has elcited, it is well to note the counterarguments that may be brought to controvert It. The Engineering News, a well known and ably edited journal, maintains the opposite opinion. In a recen "is actually increased with every increase of train speeds," and that when disaster does occur, results are far more serious to a flyer than to a train running at ordinary speed. The writer cites a law of physics in proof, as follows:

"Particularly is it true that danger is involved in an increase of train, speeds over that at which express trains are fifty miles an hour to seventy miles per hour. Since the stored energy in a moving body varies as the square of its velocity, a train at seventy miles an hour contains nearly double the stored energy of one traveling at fifty miles an hour; and as a consequence if danger appears ahead and the brakes are applied, the seventy mile an hour train will run twice as far before stopping as the fifty mile an hour train."

The point here made does not seem open to argument, and appears to be equally applicable to the difficulty of storning promptly in response to a danger signal, The writer's argument that the enginee of the fiver will attempt to make up los time by taking curves at full speed is, however, curiously at variance with the opinion of the Scientific American writer, who asserts that the fast engineer always slows down, because he realizes that he has to, while a slower train might be allowed to "take chances."

That increased speed in rallway travel entails no added danger of any kind or degree is a statement probably more soulsatisfying than true. But it is quite believable to the lay mind that such increase in on Charter, Ordinance and Reform can and will bring in at the next meeting of specific and watchfulness of all Fever and Aque.

freight train, which receives the least of regret that failing health compels Mr. considerations at the hands of the road. probably figures oftenest in collisions and wreck. That the officials of the New York

Central are entirely satisfied with the satety of their fast service is guaranteed public should held their officials to a

A Puzzling Contemporary.

not "sit in judgment on Governor Montague for not promptly paying his taxes, without giving him an opportunity to be We reproduced our contemporary's article in order that the reader might judge for himself, and now we call attention especially to this part of

what an example is this for the first gontleman of the Commonwealth to gentleman of the Commonwealth to set, the taxpayers of the Statel The State of Virginia does not materially suffer because the Governor falls to pay his annual dues of \$3.62 assessed against his personal property. She would not be bankrupt if she never got it. But she cannot afford that her highest official should set such an example of disregard cannot afford that her highest official should set such an example of disregard for civic duty. If the Governor can lightly disregard his duty in this matter, why should not the hard working farmer laboring man do the same thing?" It is true that our "contemporary went" on to express the hope that the Governor faithful employes insures a far better would be able to show that there was language above quoted is not, to all intents unable to understand the love which and purposes, an assumption of guilt and close to it that the lines of distinction An officeholder may be flicility itself, are not visible to the naked eye. Our point was that the Index-Appeal, in fairness, should have walted to hear Governor Montague's side of it before making such severe comment. In point of fact,

We asked the Index-Appeal if it have rushed into print with a criticism of Senator Martin, had a similar charge been brought against that gentleman, reply. In reply to this the Index-Appeal

after Governor Montague had made his

sonable and that it relieved the Governor.

The Index-Appeal incitly admits, there-

fore that if it had waited for the Gov-

ernor's explanation there had been no

puts this question to us: put the question in that form, will it kindly tell us why it thinks we would

For the simple reason that the Index Appeal has been and is such a warn supporter and ardent admirer of Senator Martin, that so far as we can recall, it has since the campaign opened, passed no sayings or his acts, but on the contrary has vigorously and ably rushed to his defense whenever others have criticised him. Therefore, we not unnaturally brought against Senator Martin, the index-Appeal would have waited to hear from Senator Martin himself before critielsing him.

Our contemporary wants The Times Dispatch and the public generally to know that personally and aside from considerations of the public welfare it cares no more for Senator Martin than it cares for Governor Montague; that it takes little stock in politicians, anyhow, regarding preferring always the lesser evil; then

tion, we answer emphatically, yes! the editor of that paper knows our rec in politics too well to doubt it. He had opportunity to know that we migh have had profit and preferment by train ing as a party and personal organ, but Of course, of course. We have watched personal interest for nearly twenty-five years, and we can testify that it has never worn any man's yoke; that it has been fearless and independent when it required courage and cash to be indepenargument is more or less in keeping with dent. That is why our contemporary has given us so many, surprises during the

## The Civil Service.

The letter of Mr. John Hyde, resigning his position as statistician and chief of issue it insists that a decision in favor the Bureau of Statistics of the Departof the superior safety of a fast train is ment of Agriculture, is pathetic. Mr. "contrary to common sense"; that risk Hyde says that his administration has peen constantly under fire from one side of the market or the other; that five times he has been investigated, and on every occasion vindicated; but that the the highest medical authority for the statement that it has already considerably shortened his life, and that he is compelled. In the interest of health, to quit. conclusion, "that I ought not to retire under fire, I would have them remember that there is never a time when I am not under fire."

> In accepting his resignation, Secretary Wilson testifies to the ability with which Mr. Hyde has discharged the heavy and difficult duties of his office, and no facts have been brought to his attention implicating Mr. Hyde in any way in the charges made against the integrit;

## YOUR VACATION

## HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS

with you and be able to enjoy your trip thoroughly. It strengthens the stomach and prevents the above allments, as well

curpleves and officials of the road. The tary concludes his letter by expressing

by the fact that the higher speed, after strict account, and criticism of the offiweek's reduction for expert consulta- icial acts of officeholders is entirely legitinow again in force; and the mate, but there is such a thing as carrying traveling public is taking advantage of that sort of criticism entirely too far.
It, we believe, with undiminished con- All men are but human, and all are liable to err; and if raithful officials are to be persecuted and denounced for any and The Index-Appeal still insists that it did come when it will be difficult to get highminded, sensitive men to hold public office. No business man, no "soulless corporation," ever pursues such a course towards its employes. When one of their men has, through a long term of service shown himself to be faithful and efficient, he is not denounced and kicked out because he makes an occasional slip, ity. The man is not judged by one little delinquency, but by his record of service. This does not imply that the public should be too lenient. Far from it. A should be required of a public official that he be honest, faithful and efficient, but if he meets these demands he should have the praise and support of his conoften unjust criticism of his every little act. Discreet business men know very

some men have for public office. The merit system does not obtain in politics yet his tenure of office is subject to the caprice of the multitude, and some elecan occupation, notwithstanding his good and faithful service, simply because the

good men shun, the government service, and it is for that reason that the government service is inferior to the service of business concerns. The situation was far worse, until civil service reform began

It is most carnestly to be hoped that drivers in New York will not materialize. Men who would seek to wring petty adferings and distress of an innocent public, would descrive nothing but the heartlest the miseries and actual fatalities which such a strike would entail, it would insensibly lower our confidence in the justice and kindness of human nature.

a day's canvass with several extra well starched collars in their grips if they do not wish to appear wilted before the end of first round. Up in the bright tobacco belt the per

ple are talking more politics and killing more tobacco worms than ever befor heard of this early in the season.

an ordinary man to the penitentiary. If there is anything in a name the

times brought against a candidate for

North Pole might as well come right out and show itself. A "Roosevelt" is

A St. Louis doctor claims to have found the real small-pox germ. He can keep it so far as we are concerned. How can a canvassing candidate belp

getting hot in the collar with the mercury hunting the tip top of the thermometer The candidates do not think the weather is so warm, for they are up against a

still hotter proposition. If you wish to train your memory don't lose it.

Mr Roosevelt is the first President to call a \$350,000 secretary to the State De-

Chief Engineer Stevens has signed the pledge not to resign, Now who says the weather is not an

interesting topic? -----

The Editor.

What is the relation of the newspaper editor to his readers?
Certainly the relation is a vital one. In these days of large circulations the press becomes a tremendous enginry of civilization. And its greatest power resides in its ability to unite public senti-

sides in its ability to unite public senti-ment into a moral force.

The editor, therefore, is the representa-tive of the people. He is as much their representative as if he had been elected to the office of editor by the votes of the

Any conception of his office less than

And yetThere are newspaper editors—happily
they are rare—who will tell you (privately) that a newspaper has as much right,
morally, to champion the cause of some
special and selfish interest for pay as
a lawyer has to plead the cause of his
citent for a fee.

special and solfish interest for pay as a lawyer has to plend the cause of his client for a fee, .

The editor who makes such a claim has no righteous conception of his relation to his constituentcy.

Newspapers are purveyors of news for a price. But they are infinitely more than that. They are forces of civilization. And their power is not of themselves. They got it from the people. Without the people they would have no power. Therefore, they owe a duty to the people.

The editor of a great modern newspaper is bound by every consideration of duty to stand for the best interests of the people. He must print the truth for their enlightenment. He must protect them from abuses and usurpations of power. He must make his appeal to the best that is in himself.

His is a high calling—no less sucred than that of the pulpit.

If for a bribe he betrays the public that trusts him he is the meanest of all traitors.

He is the people's tribune. If he is

traitors.
He is the people's tribune. If he is treacherous to the people he makes himself a prostitute. And he becomes the most dangerous man in the community.—Milwaukee Journal.

## INHAMES TO DAY

The Fly in the Ointment; J. P. Mr. Hyde's case is not exceptional

The Fly in the Ointment; J. F.

Jones's Soliloquy.
Oh, I did a lot of fighting in my time,
I was pretty near a terror on the seas,
Let me whisper, quite impartial, in my
rhyme,
It was me that brought old England to
her knees.
Uncle Sambo, somewhat late, now wants
me lume,
And his iributes are the tenor of my
sous:

dignify my entry—
Which is nice. But why did Loomis
come along;
(What's Loomis on board for, anyway?)

Oh, it's sweet to know that Jones is goin And It's nice to feel a people's grati-

And it's nice to feel a people's grati-tude;

As I lie in state a-whirlin' through the foam.

How I love to meditate this platitude!

(All but one) my honored escort suits me fine,

Which makes me think that one a cruci

wrong ince they wished a special agent, at my second funeral pageant,
Oh why, oh, WHY, did Loomis come along?

Along?
(Speak up, somebody!
What's Loomis doin' aboard the Bon
Homme Richard, anyway?)
H. S. H.

#### A Conflict of Opinion.

A Conflict of Opinion.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—In your Issue of the 16th you say
Mr. Morgan R. Mills has Just returned
from an extended trip in the Valley and
Southwest Virginia, etc. He says he
"spent some time at Marion, Smyth
order of the Sir of th

### Italian Immigration.

Italian Immigration.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir,—The need of the Southern States for laborers, mill workers and settlers is leading to many inquiries, why, out of the large number of immigrants coming from Burope, more cannot be diverted southward than at present so. They can be, but only when the conditions under which they come are studied and understood and the requirements for their Southern settlement met with.

A primary requisite is that they should be familiarized with the conditions of the Southern States and the advantages they offer. Landing as they do chiefly in Northern ports, it is absurd to suppose they will travel farther if they know nothing about the country they are going to. Some immigrants can be informed of the advantages of the Southern settlement after they land here, but to be really effective such instruction must be given to them before they sal. Accordingly, the Souther Southern settlement after they land here, but to be really effective such instruction must be given to them before they sal. Accordingly, the Southern Southern settlement after they land here, but to be really effective such instruction must be given to them before they sal. Accordingly, the Southern South and will distribute such printed matter both in this country and in Europe, where it will do most good in inducing emigrants to this country to settle in the Southern States. It will make no charge for doing so except actual expenses of distribution, which will be nominal.

The society will also cause any manufacturing plant, mine or plantations, the owners of which desire workmen or settler, such as climate, house rent, cost of keeping plant, mine or plantations, the owners of which desire will year and make no charge for doing so except actual expenses of distribution, which will be nominal.

The society will also cause any manufacturing plant, mine or plantations, the owners of which desire workmen or settler, such as climate, house rent, cost of keeping plant in will do will the conditions which concern

Dutch Gap.

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

Sir.—I always read with Interest the "Queries and Answers" department of your paper. Many bits of information may be gathered in this way, In answering a query for one correspondent that answer often interests hundreds of your readers. Recently the questions were asked, why Dutch Gap was so named and where is the Cataract of Lodore, the subject of Southey's well-known poem. In answering these queries you say in regard to Dutch Gap that "It has been said that a Fronchman and a Dutchman made a wager that each could beat the other to Richmond. The Dutchman became tired of rowing and took his boat ashore at or near the Gap to rest, and finding the strip of land so narrow, re pulled his boat over and rowed to Richmond. The Frenchman followed the river around Truet's Reach, which is some seven or eight miles. Thinking the Dutchman was behind, he took his time, and when he got to Richmond he found the Dutchman and lost his wager."

I have heard that, and other versions as to how Dutch Gap gol its name that I think the most receipt in the receipt of the place on which these things were rected was afterwards called Farrar's Island, from the name of the man who bought it after the great missacre, but misnamed, just as Jamestown was; for a narrow neck of land united them both to the main, though, in the case of Jamestown, that neck has overflowed, and it is now—not only, in name, but in reality—an island, is sometimes called the Great Band, he cause, while the neck is only one hundred and twenty yards across, you must go seven miles around by water to reach the opposite point. It has also been called butch Gap, because there are indubitable marks of the commencement of a channel by the first Dutch settlers across its narrow neck of the commencement of a channel by the first Dutch settlers across its narrow here there are indubitable marks of the commencement of a channel by the first Dutch settlers across its narrow his horseshoe bend during the Civil War.

travel be saved."

Ben Butler designed cutting through this horseshoe bend during the Civil War in 184. I believe, but his plans were only partially executed. His design in doing this was to facilitate his operations against the complete of the complete

Richmond. The canal was not completed until 1879. Dutch Gap is about fourteen miles below Richmond.

In replying to the query as to where is the Cataract of Lodore (made famous by Southey's poem) you say that "Lodore is a cattaract of the Tarn in France."

There may be a cataract of that name

#### HEALTH INSURANCE The man who insures his life is

wise for his family. The man who insures his health

is wise both for his family and himself.

You may insure health by guarding it. It is worth guarding. At the first attack of disease, which generally approaches through the LIVER and manifests itself in innumerable ways

# CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Scothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Oplium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhess and Wind Colle. It relieves Teething Troubles and cures Constipation. It regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Chart Flitcher. In Use For Over 30 Years.

in France, but I rather think that the one to which Sothey alludes is in England, and in the region of the lakes of Cumberland and Westmoreland. Southey, Wordsworth and Coleridge, the folimars of the "Lake School," resided in this picturesque part of England, and Nathaniel Hawthorne in his "English Note-Books," in describing his visit to Southey's home, speaks of going to see the Cataract of Lodore, not far distant. Hawthorne describes, in his own inimitable way, the caseade of Lodore, his wrote: "It cannot be better described than in Southey's verses, though it is wortly of better poetry than that." The poem in question is, in truth, mechanical in construction, but is, sovertheless, an in construction, but is, sovertheless, and in construction of the cons

What will any reader or auditor, out of the nursery, say to such rambly-pambly as 'Lines Written at the Foot of Brother's Bridge?'

The cock is crowing.
The stream is flowing,
The small birds twitter,
The lake doth giltter, etc.

These lines are frequently publish d under the title of "Lines Written in

and under the title of "Lines Written in March."
In writing this article, I do not mean to convey the idea that the versions I give as to Dutch Gap and the Cataract of Lodore are to be taken in proference to those alrendy given in The Times-Dispatch. I think, however, the authorities I quote are worthy of consideration, and the subject may be of interest to the general reader as the question, "Why is Dutch Gap so Called?" and "Where is the Cataract of Lodore?" are so frequently asked.

July 13, 1805.

Mr. Willard and Epps Bill.

Editor of The Times Dispatch:
Sir,—In your issue of this morning there is a statement from Lieutenant-Governor loseph B. Willard with reference to his titlinde towards the Epps "Jim Crow" any bill.

Joseph E. Willard with reference to his attitude towards the Epps "Jim Crow" car'bill.

He says my statement of what he said at Louisa Courthouse on July 19th is incorrect. Why should he designate it as my statement? It was the statement of your Louisa correspondent. It was taken from your paper, and it was properly credited to your paper. After his speech at Louisa, I saw the Lieutenant-Governor in conference with The Times-Dispatch correspondent. Was not that sufficient to justify me in the belief that the report was a correct one?

Lieutenant-Governor Willard now states that he did not say that he "moved\_not to report the bill without my amendment," but cose? It he will without my amendment, "was a correct one? It he voted "against reporting the bill without my amendment," Where is the difference? If he voted "against reporting the bill without my amendment," Where is the difference? If he voted "against reporting the bill without my amendment," Where is the difference? If he voted "against reporting the bill without my amendment," Where is the difference? If he voted "against reporting the bill without his amendment, what was the question before the committee? The Dispatch of January 18th, 1809, says that AFTER MR. WILLARD'S AMENDMENT WAS REFECTED. THE VOTE RECURRED ON THE ORIGINAL EPPS BILL, WHICH WAS FAVORABLY REPORTED BY A VOTE OF SIXTY TO FIVE MESSER WILLARD, HUME, MCALLISTER, PILCHER AND HUME, MCALLISTER, PILCHER AND JUBBARD VOTING AGAINST IT. Lieutenant-Governor Willard, in his statement, published this morning, admits that this report of The Dispatch of January 18, 1800, is correct.

## THIS DAY INHISTORY

1546—The Emperor Charles V. placed the Protestant Confederates under the ban of the empire, whereupon they

declared war upon him. 883-Lady Jane Grey's "Nine Days" Usurpation" terminated.
1820-Massacro of the Protestants in the
Valteline, in Switzerland. It began
on this day and extended to all the
towns of the district; it was a labor
of these desired.

of three days. 1794—A revolutionary tribunal established

at Geneva, in Switzerland; about 2,000
persons arrested; 200 on the proscription list escaped.

1804—Many thousand bushels of wheat
and flour arrived at Cadiz from the
United States.

1814—General Brown moved his whole
force upon Fort George, but not being
supported by the fleet on account of
Commodore Chauncey's illness, fell
back on the 22d to Queenstown.

-1814—The British fort, St. Joseph, taken
possession of by Colonel Croghan.

1829—The census of South Carolina
showed a great decrease in population.

tion. 1843—The Chinese city, Chin-keang-foo, man canutred by the British forces, was caputred by the British forces, under Sir H. Pottinger. 184—Queen Christina's palace, in Madrid, sacked by the people, and Her Majesty fied.

1855-A great portion of the village of Chamouni, in Savoy, destroyed by

defeated and wounded by General Smith at Tupelo, Miss., confirmed, Confederate loss, 2,500. 1866-Battle of Lissa (Seven Years' War).

1866—Battle of Lissa (Seven Years' War).
 1874—Appointments of Baron de Chatand as French Minister of Interior and M. Mathleu Bodet. Minister of Finance, left the Bonapartists without a member in the Cabinet.
 1884—Mr. Théodore Roosevelt, of New York, who had been a delegate to the Chicago convention, declared his intention to vote for Blaine and Logan.
 1886—Adjactab (Europ General, Milles and Logan).

898-A dispatch from General Miles said 198—A dispatch from General Miles said:
"We have the Massachusetts, Dixie,
Gloucester, Cincinnati, Annapolis, Leyden, Wasp, Yale and Columbia. We
expect to sail for Porto Rice at 3
o'clock." The number of troops convoyed from Guantanamo was 3,415.

the French call "varisemblance"—a smilting to the truth. If the physical and spiritual environment be correctly de-

practical difference between the parts of the first section of the Tim Crownent of July 14th, and the Section in that there is absolutely no of the first section of the Tim Crownent of July 14th, and the Section in this as quoted in the Culpeper Exponent of July 14th, and the Section in this statement of this morning. I simply omitted the useless repetition.

The fact that Mr. Hume, of Alexandria county, offered an amendment in committed to make the provisions of the bill were ambiguous. In this applicable to all electric rulways account that the terms of the bill were ambiguous. In that they were ambiguous in the second of the first and second of the first and the second of the first and second of

county if were ambiguous. In that event if Willard could have remedied the matter, according to his idea; by moving to inner the consent of the facts and record to suppose that the control of the facts and record to suppose that there would have been any objection to such an mRALDIGHT T. GREEN.

Bittor Culpeper Exponent.

Culpeper, Va., July 15.

"The Gift of the Morning Star."

Editor of The Times-Dispatch:

"Sir.—The letter of Mr. B. C. Moomswood on Mr. Armistend C. Gordon's Dunkard novel, "The Olif of the Morning Star," and the control of the Morning Star," and the control of the Morning Star," and the control of the Morning Star, and the control of the Morning Star, and those who are "old-fashloned." Nor does Mr. Moomaw's letter is written in good temper, and awards generous prakes to live the book from the inside.

Mr. Moomaw's letter is written in good temper, and awards generous prakes to live the story for its spirit, its imagery, its diction and its clean page, and pays it did the further compliment of characterising some of its secones, northly the pletures of the Stemman of the Stemman of the Stemman of the Stemman of the story has "only measurably succeeded in penetrating the limperotrable reserve" of the Dunkard characteris and he especially olique; to the nartive of the "Housekeeports" official visit and the figures of Nooml and accident of the Stemman of the story has "only measurably succeeded in penetrating the limperotrable reserve" of the Dunkard characteris and he especially olique; to the nature of the "Housekeeports" official visit and the figures of Nooml and cellight pletures; but he compliains that the author of the story has "only measurably the interest of fecial color, is undoubtively to paint that background accurately," and then to introduce before it such 16s. The start of the story has been proved morning that the start of the